December 2005

The Standards Forum and Standards Actions

Visit the Technical Standards Program Web Site at http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/

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Activity Summary

In Conversion – 4

In Preparation – 24

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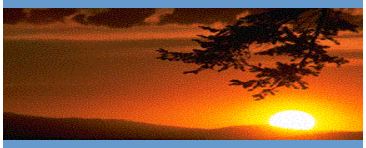


5-year Review Status

Proposed For Revision – 5

Revisions in Progress – 6

Proposed for Reaffirmation – 2

Reaffirmations in Progress - 21

Cancellations Pending - 9

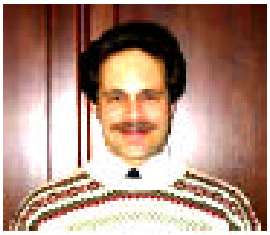
Cancellations in Progress - 0

Inside This Issue

Technical Standards Program Manager's Note

Hello **e**veryone! I was just looking over my Manager's Note from September, and I realized how quickly time passes. It seems like I just wrote that article! Sometimes I wish that I could slow things down just a little bit. I'll bet there are many out there who feel the same way.

Well, it's that time of year again, and soon our thoughts will turn toward family and friends, and our hearts will lighten as we embrace the coming holiday season. As we enter the month of December I am happy to report that the Technical Standards Program continues to run in a smooth and efficient manner. I want to thank my wonderful staff, Norm Schwartz, Satish Khanna, and Andy Lucido for their hard work and dedication this past year! It's been both a privilege and a pleasure working with all of them. I would also like to give special thanks to Dennis Kubicki, the DOE-EH TSM. Dennis has been kind enough to provide his time and expertise to the TSP over and above his other organizational duties.



Jeff Feit

Good news! Norm has been working diligently with the Technical Standards Information System database (TSIS) in an effort to prepare new versions of both TSL-1 *"DOE Standards Index"*, and TSL-4 *"Directory of DOE and Contractor Personnel Involved in Non-Government Standards Activities"*. In past Technical Standards Managers Committee meetings, we had discussed the necessity of updating these two documents. After all, the current posted versions are dated 2002 and 1999, respectively. Expect to see the revisions sometime in early CY-2006, after we have completed the annual report to the OMB on how DOE uses standards and participates in standards activities. While I'm on the subject, I will add that Norm and I are in the throws of preparing that report. We expect to submit it by December 9, 2005.

RevCom continues to work well thanks to Jim McDonald, the crew at Doxcelerate, and also the many people who use it on a daily basis - all of you!! I've made it a point to include Jim in our monthly TSMC telecoms. In doing so, it's paved the way for some excellent improvements to the program. Currently, Doxcelerate is working on RevCom 5.1 soon to be available in BETA version. If everything goes according to schedule, 5.1 should be replacing 5.0 by mid-January. Also, we are preparing to test a new feature in RevCom, one that I hope all participants will appreciate. Once a preparing activity (standard writer) has submitted a response package, a "final-draft" version of the document will be posted on RevCom for a final "pre-approved" look. In this way commentors may view the standard (with comments incorporated) before it is posted as an approved document on the TSP website. I think that this feature will greatly enhance an already "top-notch" system. Please feel free to contact Jim McDonald or me if you would like to learn more about the 5.1 upgrade or the new "final-draft" feature. Jim can be reached at 505-663-1302.

The Articles

In this month's Standards Forum you will find two articles from outside the Department of Energy. The first, *Overview of the U.S. Standardization System*, is a publication of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). In this article the author lends insight as to the U.S. voluntary consensus standardization and conformity assessment infrastructure. Our "decentralized" standardization system is the product of more than a century of changes in culture, lifestyle, and values. It is demand driven and continuously evolving in response to the specific concerns and needs of the American people. In essence, the standardization system is a reflection of the changing face of America.

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The second article concerns a topic with which the Department of Energy and other agencies should find very interesting. Andrew Updegrove is the Editor and Publisher of the Consortium Standards Bulletin. In his article entitled, *A Call for Greater Collaboration*, he elaborates on the importance of partnering between the public and private sectors. It's necessary for standards developers (SDOs) to understand the related roles that standards, laws and regulations play. In order for their products to be marketable, SDOs must work hand-in-hand with federal, state and local agencies to ensure that the standards they write compliment enacted regulations and laws. Mr. Updegrove leads us to believe that this is not occurring in the United States.

Finally, in this month's TSM Spotlight, we are featuring Ted Wyka of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). A former Navy nuclear submarine officer, Ted has been the NNSA TSM for only a short while, but has been an active and determined team player. As TSP Manager, it's been a privilege working with Ted on many of the day-to day TSP issues. Please take the time to read about Ted, one of our many invaluable technical standards managers.

I wish each and every one of you a very safe and happy 2005 holiday season. See you in March!

Overview of the U.S. Standardization System

Understanding the U.S. Voluntary Consensus Standardization and Conformity Assessment Infrastructure

This white paper, entitled Overview of the U.S. Standardization System, is an original publication of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and has been reprinted with permission. This document originally appeared on ANSI's website in July 2005 and is freely available for download.

A Brief Introduction

Shaped over more than a century by the changing face of this nation's history, culture and values, the U.S. standardization system reflects a market-driven and highly diversified society. It is a *decentralized* system that is naturally partitioned into industrial sectors and supported by independent, private sector standards developing organizations (SDOs). It is a *demand-driven* system in which standards are developed in response to specific concerns and needs expressed by industry, government[1], and consumers. And it is a *voluntary* system in which both standards development and implementation are driven by stakeholder needs.

Standardization encompasses a broad range of considerations – from the actual development of a standard to its promulgation, acceptance and implementation. Also included are the methods of evaluating conformance to a standard – issues such as laboratory accreditation; certification of products, processes, systems, services and personnel; metrology and measurement; testing and sampling, and more. Standardization has become the key to market access and is inherently essential to a sound national economy and to the facilitation of global commerce.

A Reflection of American Values

The U.S. standardization infrastructure is firmly rooted in American history and experience. It reflects a basic national belief that society will benefit and innovation and creativity will flourish in a system that is free from centralized government control but strengthened through essential governmental participation.

Voluntary standards serve as the cornerstone of the distinctive U.S. infrastructure. These documents arise from a formal, coordinated, consensus-based and open process. Their development depends upon data gathering, a vigorous discussion of all viewpoints, and agreement among a diverse range of stakeholders. Thousands of individuals, companies, labor, consumer and industrial organizations, and government agencies at the federal, state and local level voluntarily contribute their knowledge, talents and efforts to standards-setting activities.

The costs for developing and implementing a voluntary standard are borne by those who will derive benefit from that document. Certain expenses are borne by the entity responsible for facilitating development of the standard and others by the parties – the subject matter experts and those who employ or support them – who participate in its creation. The end user bears the cost of purchase, if applicable, and assumes responsibility for implementation expenditures. The equitable distribution of expenses incurred during the standardization life cycle helps to mitigate the risk that any single group will attempt to exercise undue influence because it has borne an inordinate share of the expenses.

Voluntary refers only to the manner in which the standard was developed; it does not necessarily refer to whether compliance to a consensus standard is optional or whether a government entity or market sector has endorsed the document for mandatory use.

Most other countries adhere to a "top-down" approach to standardization where the government or groups closely coupled to government either serve as the standards setter or mandate what standards will be developed. Because of these differences, many other regions frequently perceive that no entity in the U.S.– neither the government, nor any central authority – is in charge.

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Coordinating the Work of Diverse Organizations

In the late 1800's and early part of the 20th century, these observations would have been correct. As World War One was drawing to a close, it was apparent that there was a need for coordination among U.S. standards-setting groups to avoid duplication of effort. In October 1918, three government agencies and five private sector organizations[2] joined together to form a coordination body known as the American Engineering Standards Committee, the predecessor of what is now known as the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Since its formation, ANSI has held the unique responsibility of bringing together diverse private and public sector interests and accredited and non-accredited standards development organizations. The Institute has helped to forge the robust working partnership that now exists among all stakeholders. This relationship has led to the development of thousands of voluntary consensus standards for the United States, the effective representation of U.S. needs and viewpoints in regional and international standards-setting activities, and the minimization or elimination of overlap and duplication in standards-setting activities.

Nearly ninety years later, the U.S. standardization community is comprised largely of non-governmental SDOs and consortia; these groups are primarily supported by industry participation. The system is extremely flexible and provides great autonomy.

Scientific and professional societies like the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), the Acoustical Society of America (ASA), and the American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE) are involved in standards development activities that further the work of their respective organizations and the professions that they support.

Trade associations, on the other hand, deal with a particular industry and promote its products or services. Some associations, such as the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) and the Aerospace Industries Association (AIA), develop standards for the products manufactured by their members, while others might focus on developing standards for products used by their industries.

Organizations such as the Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and the Electronic Industries Association (EIA) develop technical standards that cut across many industries. Large umbrella groups such as ASTM International recognize standardization as its primary focus; yet other organizations, such as Underwriters Laboratories (UL), develop standards as a logical complement to their conformity assessment activities of testing and certification.

Consortia standards are developed by companies who agree to work together to solve a specific market need. Consortia documents may offer a solution to a problem, but participation in standards-setting is limited to members of the consortia. Membership often requires a substantial financial contribution.

De facto standards are normally developed outside the traditional framework and usually appeal to a more narrow market than standards written by voluntary standards-focused organizations. Often seen in areas of rapidly developing technologies, these "marketplace" standards can be produced more quickly than standards developed in a more formal process, but they do not feature the broad and open participation, due process or consensus-based approval sought by certain users, among them regulators and procurement agents.

Harmonizing U.S. Government and Private Sector Standardization Activities

Not surprisingly, the U.S. federal government is the largest single creator and user of specifications and standards – current estimates point to more than 44,000 distinct statutes, technical regulations or purchasing specifications. Decisions about which standards are most appropriate for U.S. government use are left to the discretion of individual agencies. Recent trends indicate that voluntary consensus standards are being increasingly referenced by U.S. agencies and regulatory bodies.

Add the more than 50,000 standards estimated to come from the private sector in America and the nation's total inventory of standards quickly approaches 100,000. These documents are produced and maintained by nearly 600[3] standards organizations in the United States, 200 of which are accredited by ANSI as developers of American National Standards (ANSs).[4]

While this decentralized approach works well for the U.S., there remains a need for the coordination of standards policy. Two significant initiatives help to provide the necessary guidance and direction:

- In the mid-1990s, Congress stepped forward with enactment of the *National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act* (Public Law 104-113) which assigned the responsibility for coordinating standards policy among federal agencies to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), a non-regulatory federal agency within the Technology Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce. As NIST is also the federal agency responsible for measurement standards (weights and measures) in the U.S. it works in close collaboration with ANSI.

- In 1999-2000 the U.S. public and private sectors joined together under ANSI auspices to develop the first-ever *National Standards Strategy for the United States*, which reaffirmed reliance upon the basic structure of the U.S. system and made recommendations for improving it. The Strategy is being updated during 2005 (for more information: www.ansi.org/nss or www.ansi.org/usss).

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Both U.S. government and private-sector stakeholders participate in both domestic and international standards activities in a variety of ways: through treaty organizations where governments are members; through non-treaty organizations where private-sector entities are members; through professional and technical organizations whose membership is on an individual or organizational basis; and through consortia and other forums.

Regardless of the venue, as a signatory of the World Trade Organization, the U.S. is responsible for pursuing standardization activities that are in full compliance with the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT) and its internationally accepted principles of standardization – transparency, openness, impartiality, effectiveness and relevance, consensus, performance-based, coherence, due process, technical assistance. In addition, U.S. interests strongly agree that the process should be flexible, timely, and balanced.

Organizations that are accredited by ANSI to develop American National Standards or to serve as U.S. Technical Advisory Groups (U.S. TAGs) to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), or organizations that are approved by ANSI's U.S. National Committee (USNC) of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) to serve as U.S. TAGs to IEC committees, are required to adhere to a set of essential requirements that are aligned with the WTO principles.

Government bodies such as the U.S. Department of Commerce and its agencies (e.g., NIST and the International Trade Administration (ITA)); the U.S. Department of State; the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), and other regulatory agencies throughout the federal system work closely with each other, with ANSI, and with others in the private sector on issues affecting U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace.

Examining the Other Side of the Coin

On the other side of the standardization coin is conformity assessment[5], a term used to describe the evaluation of products, processes, systems, services or personnel to confirm adherence to the requirements identified in a specified standard. Conformity assessment activities such as testing, certification, and accreditation are closely associated with standards and provide the consumer or end user with a measure of confidence in the products and services being purchased. For this reason, conformity assessment has become a critically important aspect of conducting business in the global marketplace and is often made visible through product marking or other marketing and promotional efforts.

ANSI's role in the conformity assessment arena includes accreditation of organizations that certify that products and personnel meet recognized standards. The ANSI-American Society for Quality National Accreditation Board (ANAB) serves as the U.S. accreditation body for management systems certification, primarily in areas such as quality (ISO 9000 family of standards) and/or the environment (ISO 14000 family of standards). ANSI also is involved in several international and regional organizations to promote multilateral recognition of conformity assessments across borders to preclude redundant and costly barriers to trade.

Conclusion

The U.S. commitment to global standardization and conformity assessment is strong and unequivocal, but it is a commitment made without bias to any specific organization or standards development methodology. The U.S. standardization system recognizes and respects the fact that many well-known international standards bodies coexist with hundreds of other entities that develop standards for global use and that no single method of standards development can satisfy the needs of all sectors.

[1] Unless a more specific indication is included in future references, "government" should be read as "government at all levels and all jurisdictions, whether federal, state or local."

[2] The American Institute of Electrical Engineers (now IEEE), the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (AIMME), the American Society for Testing Materials (now ASTM International), the U.S. Departments of War and the Navy (now Defense) and the U.S Department of Commerce.

[3] Page 5, *Standards & Competitiveness: Coordinating for Results*, U.S. Department of Commerce, May 2004.

[4] ANSI accredits standards developing organizations (SDOs) that meet a set of essential requirements and criteria that govern the management of consensus standards development in a fair and open manner. ANSI's approval of a candidate standard as an ANS verifies that the principles of openness and due process have been followed and that a consensus of all interested parties has been reached. Due process requires that all proposed ANSs be circulated to the public at large for comment, that an attempt be made to resolve all comments, and that there is a right of appeal. In addition, ANSI considers any evidence that a proposed ANS is contrary to the public interest, contains unfair provisions or is unsuitable for national use. This basic formula has been the hallmark of the ANS process for decades, and it has garnered worldwide respect and acceptance.

[5] Elements of conformity assessment include the accreditation of laboratories and certifiers; the certification of products, processes, systems, services and personnel; metrology and measurement; testing and sampling, inspection, supplier's declaration of conformity, and more.

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Rapidly evolving technologies such as information technology, telecommunications, and nanotechnology, for example, have requirements that are far different from those of steel or textiles or highly regulated technologies such as medical devices and pharmaceuticals. The stakeholders in the standardization process — companies, government agencies, public interest organizations, and individuals — choose the method of standards development and the conformity assessment scheme appropriate for their particular needs.

The complexity of the U.S. standardization and conformity assessments system is balanced with its flexibility. The decentralized, sector-based and market-driven standards system is extremely responsive to changing market demands, guides the energy of U.S. innovation and enhances the global competitiveness of U.S. business while at the same time improving the U.S. quality of life. It is an outstanding example of how a strong, dynamic partnership between government and the private sector can help the nation achieve its economic and societal goals.

—End—

A CALL FOR GREATER COLLABORATION

Andrew Updegrove, Editor & Publisher, Consortium Standards Bulletin

Reprinted through courtesy of Andrew Updegrove, LLP, Editor and Publisher, Consortium Standards Bulletin.

This article originally appeared as the Editorial in the August 2005 issue of the "Consortium Standards Bulletin", a free, monthly eJournal of ConsortiumInfo.org <http://www.consortiuminfo.org/>. An index to all issues and subscription information may be found at: <http://www.consortiuminfo.org/bulletins/.

While standards are important tools, it is worth recalling that they coexist with another rule set that is in many ways similar, but which is created through a different process. That other set of rules, of course, comprises the many sets of local, state and federal laws and regulations that govern our lives.

When setting standards (or drafting legislation) in the breach, it is all too easy to forget about the other system of rules and skills. But the interconnections between these two systems (as explored in greater detail in this month's Feature Article) are many, such as the incorporation of consensus standards into regulations (such as building codes).

Andrew Updegrove

By keeping this big picture in focus, it is easier to understand the often related roles that standards, laws and regulations play in the grand scheme of things, and therefore to do a better job of creating them. It can also enable the creation of more sophisticated and predictable business strategies. Similarly, by recognizing how much is held in common between consensus-based standards and legislated standards, those that create each type of tool may learn from the experiences of those that work in the other system.

Recognizing that voluntary and mandatory standards have much in common, and that they often serve the same ultimate goals, will be increasingly important in the future, as technology assumes an ever greater role in just about everything. If there is too little communication between those that set governmental policy and those that set standards, each is likely to work at cross purposes rather than towards achieving common goals. In today's highly competitive global marketplace, those nations that maintain the closest ties and achieve the greatest synergies between public and private standards efforts will doubtless gain a meaningful competitive advantage. Most knowledgeable sources would conclude, we believe, that the United States does not enjoy such an advantage today.

Traditionally, standards and government policy have intersected most often in areas such as trade (where nominally mechanistic standards can be used to favor local industry), procurement (where both government -unique and consensus standards may be used together), and health and public safety (where all manner of standards exist, some of which are created within one system, and some within the other). But now new intersections (or collisions, depending on your point of view) are emerging. For example, Internet governance has become a major focus of the ongoing World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which has created a Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG) to consider what action, if any, should be requested in light of the United States' continuing oversight of ICANN, which controls the global Internet root directory.

In fact, both governments as well as the standards bodies that maintain the standards, registries and protocols that enable the Internet to operate all wish to have an efficient, effective system. But each has separate concerns as well. Those that set Internet and Web standards have a technical focus and strong vendor involvement, while those that are concerned with Internet "governance" worry over who controls this essential resource, especially if it is another government.

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And what of the end-user? On the standards body side, those that have technical expertise may participate in organizations such as the IETF, but someone who simply wants to use the Internet (and whose life is increasingly dependent upon how it operates) has no effective voice at all. In the WSIS process, the interests of the end-user (and particularly those in the Third World) are at the forefront, but the agendas of some participants may also include other goals that are not as admirable. And, as the transitory WSIS process demonstrates, there is currently no effective, standing, trusted system in place to permit both sides to discuss and agree on how to achieve the best results for humanity as a whole when standards and public policy intersect on a global basis.

Nor is this an isolated example. With increasing globalization, environmental pressures and international tensions, it will be particularly important for each person that plays a role in setting the rules and creating the tools that will control and enable our lives to understand how the pieces fit together. What, for example, will we agree that concepts such as "sustainability" mean, and who will create the laws, regulations and standards that will allow us to define, measure and achieve that goal on a case-by-case basis? Will there be communication among those that set policy and those that create standards, and how will that be achieved?

If we are to live in the type of world that we would wish, greater identification of the role of standards, and the interplay of laws and standards, will be important – as will greater understanding on the part of those that work in each system about the work and goals of the other. Perhaps greater compromises will be needed by each system in order to achieve the best results. Focusing greater attention on how this dual system can be optimized, and setting up well thought out channels for regular dialogue today will doubtless make creating the world that we hope to live in tomorrow more achievable.

Comments? updegrove@consortiuminfo.org

Technical Standards Manager Spotlight

By Ted Wyka, Senior Technical Adviser, Environment, Safety and Health
To National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), Washington, DC

It is a pleasure writing this article for the December issue of the Technical Standards quarterly newsletter. I have been with the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) since May 2005 and I am pleased to be the NNSA Technical Standards Manager. My office within the NNSA organization has a significant responsibility to ensure that the Technical Standards Program provides the means for DOE organizations to develop technical standards they may need to use for their operations, facilities, and contracts, standards/requirements identification documents (S/RIDs), work smart standards (WSS) sets, safety analyses, and other authorization and safety analysis documents. The "technical" in technical standards covers the range of ES&H activities, as well as those that are engineering/technical in nature.

The Technical Standards Managers at the Sites and Headquarters Offices work diligently to maintain a formal and structured process for initiating, screening, developing, coordinating, approving, and maintaining DOE Technical Standards Program (TSP), and for bringing unauthorized documents under the scrutiny of the Directives System to facilitate either their formal incorporation into the Directives System or TSP, or their removal from circulation as DOE-sponsored documents. This is critical for the effective implementation of Integrated Safety Management (ISM) across the Department. It is important that we continue to work as a team to ensure that DOE standards remain quality products by ensuring that the appropriate subject matter experts are involved in determining the need for specific technical standards, searching for suitable existing technical standards, and developing, approving, and maintaining these technical standards.

Ted Wyka

I am a former Navy nuclear submarine officer and I am a Captain in the Navy Reserves. I have been at DOE since 1995, assigned to the office of the Departmental Representative to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board. I spent two of these years as the Director of the Safety Management Implementation Team responsible for implementing ISM. Prior to that, I worked at Naval Sea Systems Command leading the planning efforts for the engineered refueling overhauls of the SSN 688 Class submarines. Technical Standards have always been a key part of my work and I am pleased to continue this effort with the other Headquarters and Site Technical Standards Managers to ensure that our technical standards remain quality products and add value to completing our DOE missions.

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TOPICAL COMMITTEE DEVELOPMENTS

By Morton Norman Schwartz,
Office of Nuclear & Facility Safety Policy, (EH-22)

DOE Explosives Safety Committee's May 2005 Meeting

The DOE Explosives Safety Committee (ESC, a Technical Standards Program Topical Committee) held its 52nd meeting on May 17 and 18, 2005, at the Energy Training Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Members addressed issues relative to explosives safety in the DOE complex and voted on acceptance or rejection of the incorporation of proposed improvements to the DOE Explosive Safety Manual, DOE M 440.1-1.

The Committee Chairman provided a short briefing on DOE headquarters and National Nuclear Security Administration development. It was indicated that the exact impact of the Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 10 CFR 851, Worker Safety and Health Program on the DOE Explosive Safety Manual was unknown at this time.

The Committee discussed the Nuclear Explosive Safety (NES) Program with representatives of the Nuclear Explosive Safety Safety Group (NESSG). Addressed were numerous changes to the Manual and new and changed NES requirements. New requirements in the Manual include acceptable fragments, storage requirements for thermal batteries, risk assessment of explosives in solution, electrical safety in laboratories, and protection of detonators from electromagnetic interference. A supplemental meeting with the NESSG will be scheduled to coordinate explosive safety with the NES Program.

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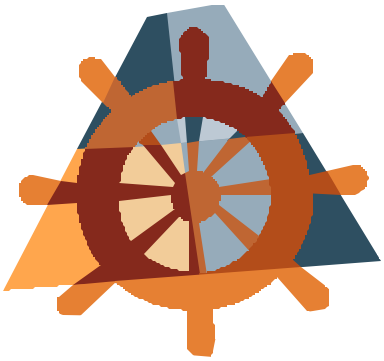

Welcome Aboard the TSMC!

(By M. Norman. Schwartz, Office of Nuclear & Facility Safety Policy, EH-22)

The Technical Standards Managers (TSMs) are the backbone of the DOE Technical Standards Program! These knowledgeable individuals serve as their organization's standards point of contact and contribute to the coordination of Department-wide TSP activities. A great deal of their work time is spent in assuring that standards activities take place in a manner that will promote safe, economical, and efficient operations locally and across the DOE complex.

With nearly 90 active and mobile people involved in TSM activities, it can be a daunting task just to keep up with the retirements and reassignments affecting the TSM roster. This "Welcome Aboard" feature is designed to introduce you to the new TSMs and help you keep abreast of the rapidly changing make-up of the Technical Standards Managers' Committee (TSMC).

The following are the recent changes in the membership list.

Dennis L. Anderson (Replacement as Alternate TSM for Craig P. Christenson)
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STANDARDS ACTIONS

1.0 DOE STANDARDS ACTIONS

The complete list of all DOE Technical Standards projects and their status is available on the Technical Standards Program (TSP) web page at http://www.eh.doe.gov/techstds/. To access these standards, go to our web page, click on "DOE Technical Standards," then choose Projects, Approved Standards, Recently Approved Standards, or Drafts for Review, as appropriate, on the left frame of the page.

1.1 New Projects and DOE Technical Standards in Revision

The following DOE Technical Standards projects were initiated in November 2005:

- *DOE HEPA Filter Test Program*, DOE-STD-3022-98 initiated on 11/03/2005, Project No. 4460-0008. Contact Subir Sen, EH-31, phone: 301-903-6571, fax: 301-903-4120, e-mail: subir.sen@eh.doe.gov
- *Quality Assurance Inspection and Testing of HEPA Filters,* DOE-STD-3025-99, initiated on 11/03/2005, Project No. 4460-0009. Contact Subir Sen, EH-31, phone: 301-903-6571, fax: 301-903-4120, e-mail: subir.sen@eh.doe.gov
- *Filter Test Facility Quality Program Plan,* DOE-STD-3026-99, initiated on 11/03/2005, Project No. 4460-10. Contact Subir Sen, EH-31, phone: 301-903-6571, fax: 301-903-4120, e-mail: subir.sen@eh.doe.gov
- *Senior Technical Safety Manager Qualification Standard,* DOE-STD-1175-2003, initiated on 11/17/2005, Project No. TRNG-0047. Contact Raymond Hardwick, phone: 301-903-4439, fax: 301-903-4439, e-mail: Raymond.hardwick@eh.doe.gov

1.2 DOE Technical Standards Posted in RevCom for TSP

Your Technical Standards Manager (TSM) will initiate requests for specific reviewers to comment on these drafts. The list of TSMs can be found at: http://www.tis.eh.doe/techstds/contact/stdmgrs.html. **The full text of these documents are available for comment only at RevCom for TSP (http://standards.doe.gov/login.jsp) accessed from the TSP website**.

The following entry was received in November 2005:

- *Senior Technical Safety Manager Qualification Standard,* DOE-STD-1175-2003, initiated on 11/17/2005, Project No. TRNG-0047. Contact Raymond Hardwick, phone: 301-903-4439, fax: 301-903-4439, e-mail: Raymond.hardwick@eh.doe.gov

Note: This Standard under revision has also been posted in RevCom for TSP system to facilitate a limited coordination.

1.3 DOE Technical Standards in Reaffirmation

No entries were received in November 2005.

1.4 DOE Technical Standards Change Notices

The following entry was received in November 2005:

- *Review and Approval of Nuclear Facility Safety Basis Documents (Documented Safety Analysis and Technical Safety Requirements),* DOE-STD-1104-96 (including Change Notice 1; May 2002 & Change Notice 2; November 2005), 11/21/2005

1.5 DOE Technical Standards Recently Published

No entries were received in November 2005.

2.0 NON-GOVERNMENT STANDARDS ACTIONS

2.1 American National Standards Institute

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) publishes coordination activities of non-Government standards (NGS) weekly in ANSI Standards Action. Recent electronic copies are available on the ANSI Web Site at; http://www.ansi.org/news_publications/periodicals/standards_action/standards_action.aspx?menuid=7.
Refer to ANSI Standards Action for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments. Electronic delivery of selected documents is available through ANSI at: http://webstore.ansi.org/ansidocstore/default.asp.

ANSI also lists standards actions on new and revised American National Standards and International Standards Organization (ISO) Standards.

2.2 American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

ASME lists recently published standards on the ASME web site at: http://www.asme.org/codes/newdocuments.html. Refer to the ASME web site for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments.

ASME maintains monthly updates of drafted new standards as well as revised drafts of current standards, to meet new requirements at:
at: http://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/PublicReviewpage.cfm
A respective comment period end date follows each listed document.

2.3 ASTM International

The listing of approved ASTM standards actions during November 2005 is accessible at: http://www.astm.org/cgi-bin/SoftCart.exe/SNEWS/NOVEMBER_2005/acta_nov05.html?E+mystore. Refer to the ASTM web site for the complete list of new publications.

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2.4 American Nuclear Society (ANS)

The ANS "What's New" web page at: http://www.ans.org/standards/new/ lists recently initiated projects, as well as ANS standards approved in recent years.

2.5 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

The 2005 NFPA News lists NFPA standards available for comment, newly proposed standards, newly issued standards, and the call for members on committees. View it at: http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/NFPA%20News/nfpanews1105.pdf.

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